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CHINA



MAIL.

VOL. XXII. No. 1132.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 25th OCTOBER, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail*, and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

D. E. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

R. SWINHOE,
Consul.

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.
PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB.

1. THE EVENING MAIL.
A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.—\$2 per Month.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.
WEEKLY PAPER.
(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)

PRICE.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.
ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail*.
THE CHINA MAIL has been permanently enlarged in size, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the twenty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the *EVENING* and *CHINA MAIL* with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.
THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DESPATCH.
PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICE OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.
Hongkong, May 17, 1866.

NOTICE.

Messrs A. SHORTEDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
For the Current Week.
If translated by Messrs SHORTEDE & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.
If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.
Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

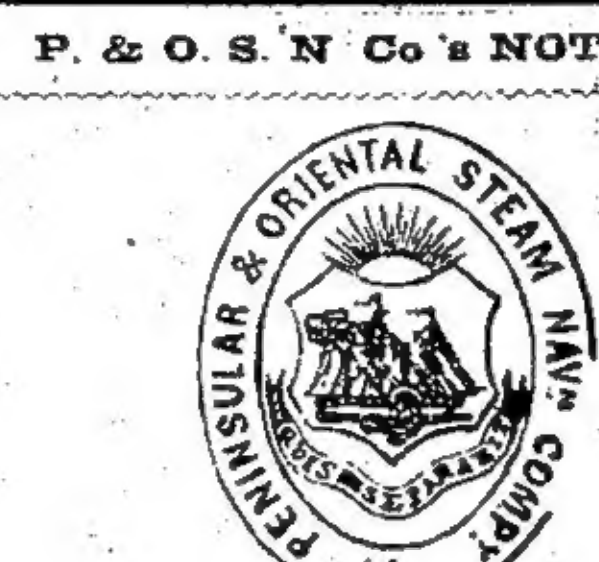
A. SHORTEDE & Co.
"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

NOTIFICATION.

In the Estate of the late JOHN CUFF HARPER, Surgeon, of Whampoa.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the above Estate are requested to make payment, and those having CLAIMS against the same to send them in for record, to the undersigned, pending reference to the Executors named in the Will of the deceased.

H. F. HANCE,
Vice-Consul.
British Vice-Consulate,
Whampoa, October 1, 1866.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton;

ALSO
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "SALSETTE," Captain PARISH, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on THURSDAY, the 1st November, at 2 P.M. Sailing will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 31st October; SPECIE until 5 P.M. on the 31st October. PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 31st October.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES AND REQUIRED.
** Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading, are particularly requested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transportation and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.
For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 28, 1866.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE
To facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.
Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.
Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.
The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

NOTICE.

The following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room as the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.
From Southampton, . . . 1 Box Gun &c.
Capt. Brown, . . . 1 Box Boots.
Hongkong, October 8, 1866.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

(Established 1820.)
The following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
TREELE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.
CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH FELT, AND PAPER WADDINGS.
Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at Long Distances.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
87, Upper Thames Street, LONDON, E.C.
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department.
Wholesale only.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PARQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

STRAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESINA, MARSEILLES.
ALSO,
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Departure of the Company's Steamship "TIGRE" is postponed until about 24 hours after the arrival of Steamer "Labourdonnais" from Shanghai.

A. CONIL,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 24, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Impariales" Parcel Room, at the Risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:—

From Bombay—
N.M. . . 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.
From Marseilles—
Ez "Alphece."
No Address, . . . 1 case Baggage.
J. L. & Co., No. 11, . . . 1 case Books.
E. V. y O., . . . 1 Hat Box.
K. & Co., Meyer, . . . 1 case Effects.
J. L. & Co., No. 11, . . . 1 do. Glassware.
Ez "Hydaspes."
Address—Mr Emilio Ajeda, 1 Hat Box.
Ez "Domini."
Address Bulot, . . . 1 Hat Box.
L. T. 221, . . . 1 case Baggage.
Y.

Ez "Cambodge."
Pascale Pastorethy, 1 case Preserves.
M. L. G. 1, . . . 1 case Baggage.
Ex "Imperatrice."
1 Parcel Books.
Ez "Tigre."

C.S.F. (in diamond) Nos. 1/11 11 cases W. 1 case Silk.
T. 77, 1 case Silk.
J.M. 91, 1 case Merch.
N.B. (in diamond) . . . 1 case Books.
Don Santiago Perez, 1 case Books.
G. Bernard, . . . 1 parcel Samples.

A. CONIL,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 8, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TROPICAL RESIDENT AT HOME.
Letters addressed to Europeans on their Return from India and the Colonies, on subjects connected with their Health and General Welfare, By EDWARD J. WARING, M.D., F.R.S., &c.
Author of the Manual of Practical Therapeutics.

Cloth, gilt, 8vo., Price 5s., exclusive of Postage. Orders received through all Booksellers.

LONDON:—MESSRS CHURCHILL & SONS, 11, New Burlington Street.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT combines the lightness of the PITH HAT and the softness of a Turban, with the durability, comfort, and numerous other good qualities for which ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS have so long been celebrated.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS of every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS, Great Charlotte Street, S. London.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear on the lining "ELLWOOD & SONS" name.
** Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROWS.

BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES, finest quality Indian Mounts £3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., & £8. 8s. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES, EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., £18. 18s.
The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made.

Address, with Remittance
W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

Or order through Messrs SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs GRINDLAY & Co.,
CAUTION.—BURROWS' Glasses bear their Name and Address.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H.R.H. the MOHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CAS-KET presented by the City of London to H.R.H. the PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, illustrated, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Gold and Silver at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLICATION, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLICATION, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates, Silver, 15 Guineas; Gold, 30 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACTO" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas; Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES, TURRETS, and STABLES, Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES PART by ROSA and FIDORE BONHEUR PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, OF ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE designed expressly for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, illustrated, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60 LUDGATE HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WEST-BOURNE-GROVE.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE undersigned beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel, and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order on London Agent.

E. MOSES & SON,
CORNER OF MIN-RIS AND ALDGER, LONDON.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S
Victoria Violet
AND
VICTORIA ROSE
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A PEACOCK."

1 lb. Tins at 1s. 3d. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles at 1s. 3d. per oz.
1 oz. at 1s. 3d. per oz.
These Dyes are in Fine Powder—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c. &c.
The brilliancy of these Dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to spot.
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.
Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the Fabric, this Liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d. Wholesale Agent J. Sanger and Son; 150 Oxford St., London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, COLLAS. All others are counterfeits.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, SILVERSMITH'S SOAP
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate Plate Glass, &c.,
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, AND OTHER GLUES.
Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Rd., London, S.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE.
ON and after the 12th October 1866, the Business of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY will be carried on at their Offices in the New Premises, Queen's Road, adjoining the Bank of Hindustan, and opposite to Messrs Turner & Co. and the Borneo Company Limited.

CHARLES MACLINTOSH,
Agent N. C. Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 11, 1866.

INSURANCES.

London Insurance Corporation.
(Established by Charter 1720.)

THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any BUILDING, or on MERCHANDISE in the same.

DENT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1855.

London and Oriental Steam

Transit Insurance Office.

187, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.

Established 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First class Steamers.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

North British & Mercantile

At No. 2 West Terrace, Hongkong, on the 19th October, the Wife of W. B. ANDREWS, Commander P. & O. Co. Service, of a Daughter.

On the 24th August, at Ribston Hall, Yorkshire, the Wife of JOHN DEN DENT, Esq., M.P., of a Daughter.

At Hongkong, on the 28th October, the Wife of HOFFMAN BURROWS, of a Daughter.

[illegible]

On the 4th September, suddenly, at his residence Douglas Lodge, Surbiton, WILLIAM ADDENBROOK, Esq., late of Hongkong, China, in his 50th year, deeply and sincerely regretted.

On the 25th August, at Douglas Hotel, Aberdeen, JOHN LAMSON, Esq., late of Hongkong, China, aged 56 years, died at 11.15 a.m. of a heart attack, after a long illness.

On the 31st August, at Southampton, six days after his arrival from Hongkong, JOHN WICKWOOD, Proprietor of the *North China Herald*, of Shaughbal.

On the 30th August, at Lower Brunswick-park, Brighton, MILDRED, Wife of Paul Sterling, Esq., Attorney General of Hongkong and Judge of Supreme Court of Ceylon.

THESE is no news from the North to record. People are anxiously waiting to hear the result of the late gale on the coast, and it is feared that several vessels have foundered. The arrival of the English Mail on the 23d, put an end to the slanderous reports in circulation respecting the Oriental Express, whose managers will we hope take measures to detect the first starters of the canards.

We are glad to learn that H. E. the
 vethor has consented to become Patron
 the Hongkong Rifle Association. The
 sident and Committee waited on the
 ernor on Saturday (as per appointment)
 were most kindly received. Their re-
 was at once accepted to, and Sir R.
 MacDonnell affixed his name to the
 members. His Excellency stated that
 approved highly of the objects of the
 ciation, and promised his warm support
 the furtherance of its interests.
 learn that an official letter will be
 dressed to H. E. with reference to
 Kowloon range and also as to the hon-
 and protection of the association's ma-
 and property. Meantime a survey
 be held on the Hongkong side to ascer-
 whether a suitable short range can be
 Altogether it may safely be said that
 most favorable beginning has been
 and doubtless the association will pro-
 A wrong notion prevails among some
 people in regard to this movement.
 course there will be prize meetings,
 practice days, then certain rules must
 observed, but it's main object is the
 giving gentlemen who like rifle sh-
 the opportunity of indulging in the a-
 ment whenever it suits them, and a-
 finding the wherewithal to make the
 tice pleasant, viz, proper targets, re-
 markers, &c. This will doubtless p-
 rize the scheme, and in spite of the
 dition of the Volunteer Corps, Hon-
 may yet be able to boast a corps of
 tour marksmen who will compare fa-
 vourably with those of other Colonies.

The public of Hongkong have been p
to learn that arrangements for a perfor
by the members of the Dramatic Soci
so far definitely decided on that the
theatre at the Portuguese club has
engaged for the purpose. The perfor
will come off very shortly.

W. H. Deane Esq. has entered Office of Superintendent of Police, visitain Quin, who will shortly take Japan for the benefit of his health.

It is understood (says the *London China Express*) that the Agra and Oomrawan's Bank have received favourable accounts from the Hongkong branch, appears that, provided no unlooked-for obstacles are interposed, the managers confident he can close all the accounts out a single bad debt, and probably the loss of a single dollar. 'The liquidation of the Shanghai branch is likewise expected to be satisfactorily carried through.

Considerable surprise has been expressed in home commercial and legal circles at the action taken by some creditors in Hong Kong against the Commercial Bank Corporation, and more especially at the decision of the Judge of the Supreme Court in which it was held that the creditors were not bound to respect the authority of the Court of Chancery, into whose custody the head office of the bank in London had been placed. We think that a most injurious decision, and one which will inflict an injury on the claimants themselves, for in a few days after that the full powers would arrive, and the creditors to obtain an unfair advantage would simply result in the loss of the legal rights they had incurred. We think the creditors are also mistaken as to the nature of the

We understand that the bank's vaults were nearly clean swept, and that the assets consisted of Title deeds, &c.

Complaints are made of the non-delivery of telegraphic despatches forwarded by the Kinchiata route to Shanghai. The homework ones take 22 to 30 days, and are sometimes quite unintelligible. The line has also been used by some unscrupulous persons to transmit false news. A notable instance of this has just occurred.

The blizy weather on Saturday and Sunday has done some little damage to the seawall of the Praya but not enough to be considered serious. Here and there the roadway has given way a little, being apparently undermined by the action of the waves washing through the carelessly mortared stones and in one or two places the granite itself has been washed away. Several native boats have suffered, and some have been stove in. A few lives have unfortunately been lost. The tide on the 22d was unusually high and it is a singular fact that on the same date last year the same riot took place. At Macao, two vessels drifted from their anchorage. One of them, recently under the British, at present sailing under the Russian flag, called the *Acron*, was carried out to sea and went ashore some distance below Macao, and was subsequently brought in by the steamer *White Cloud*, which was chartered for the purpose. She had nearly completed taking in her number of passengers for Havana. The other craft a French one, the *Sagittaire*, with a full complement of coolies, also drifted and had not yet been heard of. We may also mention that of the three Dutch vessels that left on Friday or Saturday last for Macao, one is said to be still missing.

We regret to hear of the loss, in Gaspra straits, of the tea ship *Ellen Roger*, a well-known clipper in the China trade. The casualty occurred on the voyage from Funchow to London, with a full cargo of tea.

The hull and so much of the cargo as could be saved, were sold by public auction to the property law, "for the benefit of whom it may concern." The cargo was insured in the local offices, who will consequently be heavy losers.

The Foochow Advertiser of the 10th said:—"The non-appearance of the 'Gresham' which left Hongkong some time back, led us to entertain fears of her safety. She has not been last seen 6 days after leaving Hongkong, and we are endeavoring to beat up the Formosa channel, immediately before the heavy weather of last week came on."

It is stated by a London paper that Rodney, a screw two-decker, 78 guns, 2 tons, 500-horse power, is to be made as comfortable as possible for the flagship of an admiral on the China station.

We learn that the 20th Regiment has been ordered to the Cape, and is to be relieved by the 73rd Regiment now in England. We are sure that the residents of Hongkong will hear with regret of the impending departure of this gallant Corps, which has won the esteem and respect of the community. Captain Maxwell, 80th Regiment, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General,²⁰ to relieve Major Samuels, and is expected to arrive in Hongkong the next mail.

We learn that the Governor General Hoopoo of Canton have, after much consultation, issued a notice that no duty (the war tax) shall be collected on opium *Shek hung* for the next three years. We are not informed of the reason of this relaxation of duty, but should fancy that it will not unfavourably affect the interests of British and other merchants who are not permitted to trade there.

The Cantou races are to come off on the 20th December. The entries are to be made before 5 P.M. on Wednesday, December 19th, to Mr Geo. S. Laurence, clerk of the course.

Captain Noelke, of the Prussian master schooner *Vampyr*, recently the Soloo group, situated between Borneo and the Philippines, has brought from Soloo Sultan, a communication, in shape of a large Document, enveloped in Silk. What this Epistle purports, of course, are not prepared to state; it is supposed to convey a proposition to King William I. to assume the title of Royalty over the Sultan's domains, much as the Solorones are tired of their rule at present exercised by the Spaniards over them. The document in question to be transmitted to Berlin. Captain Noelke has in his possession several large pearls more or less valued from the said Island banks in the vicinity of which are known to contain numbers of those productions.

By a paragraph in the *Daily Press* we learn that all the Europeans rescued at Tai-wan-fao behaved with the kindness to the shipwrecked sailors were thrown upon their hands after the typhoon off the Formosa coast. This was particularly requested by one of our sufferers at the time to do them publicly, by recording their bountiful

It is, with extreme regret—a regret which we are sure our readers will understand—that we are compelled, from time to time, to correct the views put forth by our contemporary the *Daily Press*. The mis-

fortune of journalism in a small colony is that from the scanty number of publications a section of the community are obliged to look to one paper for news, as the exponent of its views: hence those phrases which in England may be used to soften the asperity of newspaper discussion are here unknown, for until very lately Hongkong boasted of only two papers—important no doubt from representing the interests of a large number of foreigners—not in Hongkong alone but at the adjacent ports. The fact, however, that local journalism flows in so few channels, renders it impossible to speak of the liberal press or the conservative press, or to use any such general terms at all. When fallacies are put forth, they must be contradicted with direct reference to the paper in which they appear. It is no use stating that the radical papers publish trashy commercial intelligence, that the opposition papers run down Government measures, or to point out that the organs of the mob are deficient in argumentative power, in lucid reasoning, or in fair comprehension of political questions. If such charges are to be made they must, in Hongkong at least, be made direct, and hence in our late exposure of the want of political foresight, the ignorance of treaty agreements—the want of commonly English feeling, as displayed in the late article on the Korean murders &c., &c., we have been obliged to point out the *Hongkong Daily Press* by name. From no spirit of litigation, no desire to do more than faithfully fulfil our duty to the public, do we thus indicate the errors or ignorance of our contemporary. Our views, for instance on the recent agitation, must be admitted to have been at least a disinterested expression of our opinions. We sincerely wished that we could have endorsed its views, which so far as its self-contradictory statements permitted, we tried to understand, were those of opposition to the ordinance. But we are bound to represent matters faithfully to the best of our ability, and are gratified to find that our predictions have proved true, and that our influence has been thereby strengthened.

We have thus pointed out the reasons which have hitherto obliged us to contradict the misstatements of our contemporary, because we have again to convert him of either great ignorance or great malice. The latter we hope is not to be laid to his charge, but in that case he must assuredly be credited with the former. We refer to an article in Friday morning's impression respecting the loss of the *Osprey's* boat. Such a matter is no doubt but of trifling importance to the community of Hongkong but is of very considerable importance to the Commander, officers, and crew of that vessel, as a misstatement respecting their conduct, whether wilful or not, calculated to do them harm; while serving in H.M. Navy they are precluded from writing to the press respecting any accusations brought against them. The *Daily Press* commences its account of what occurred after the *Shooley* left the boat adrift by a misstatement. Its account runs as follows:—

"This [the fact of the Shooey-Jeen's being adrift], being observed from the *Osprey*, the cutter was sent to the assistance, under charge of the sailing master, with ten men. The cutter being unequal to the task, found itself in the same predicament as the gigs, and as the day closed, the scene from the *Osprey's* deck presented the heartrending spectacle of two boats being pulled for bare life, still unable to contend against elements."

Now we published on the 11th Inst. a full and authentic account of what actually occurred, and had the writer in *Daily Press* who penned the above take the trouble to read that account (which was moreover copied into another local and another Shinghale paper, and consequently hardly has escaped his attention) he would have seen that the facts of the case were as follows:—

On the turning from the *Shooey leen*, the *prey's* boat observed one of the *Shooey leen's* advent with some men in her, went to pick her up. The sea being high and the wind strong they were at first unable to effect their object, so another (the 1st) was sent from the *Osprey* with a couple of small hawsers very strong, to release her from her heavy pressure. This boat being unable to bring up the first was in her turn assisted by the 2d of H. M. S. *Osprey* manned by 12 of the best men of the ship and commanded by B. Christian, master. This boat was provided with another hawser to attach her to the 1st gig and went after the boat. The wind increased and the sea became so high that the boats were unable to make head against it. On finding that boats did not return the *Osprey* hauled to the 1st gig, got under weigh, and cruised to leeward in search of them during 8th, 9th, and part of the 10th instant, without success, although very anxious to make herself known by guns, bombs and rockets and blue lights showed at night.

Now any person with the slightest apprehension of nautical matters would be aware that in thick weather and with heavy sea on, a boat is lost sight of very short time, especially towards dusk, but our contemporary after being assured that the *Osprey* took every possible precaution to pick up her boats says.—

Now the reader must understand the boats were being blown away from shoal, *not on to it*, and therefore had Osprey's anchor been weighed, she would naturally have taken the same direction as the boats, and have afforded them some relief—because, as they were being *pe* she would have drifted much faster than they. True, darkness of the night would have been a disadvantage to the ship, but even so, the Osprey would have got her steam up, and by firing rockets, and blue lights, the boats would have seen where to pull to. The com of the commander of the Osprey *repre*

explicable, and although we do not envy him his feelings, during that anxious night, still there should be some satisfaction accorded to the naval service, and to the public for what appears reprehensible apathy.

The line of conduct he recommends is precisely that followed by the *Osprey's* Commander, and yet "his conduct seems inexplicable," says the *Press*. We attribute nothing but ignorance of the facts to the writer, but verily if he cannot take more care to make himself acquainted with facts before pointing out alleged shortcomings, he had better refrain in future from attempting to damage the reputation of men who are honorably distinguished for these qualifications of thorough seamanship and humanity which are happily so characteristic of the officers and men in Her Majesty's Navy.

NUMBERS of articles have been written, numbers of speeches and lectures have been delivered, on telegraphic communication with and in the far East, most of which harp upon the one great difficulty (as it is considered) of transmitting messages in a language destitute of an alphabet, and which except by the substitution of arbitrary signals for words, or the use of a signal Lexicon, too voluminous for use with anything like passable rapidity, is apparently incapable of being used for telegraphic purposes. When we read of these supposed difficulties, as set forth by persons who cannot be expected to have an intimate knowledge of the recent advances of telegraphic science, there is no great cause for surprise. But we must confess to no small astonishment at finding men like Dr Macgowan, and the Count de Lauture, who as special telegraphic agents in their respective countries might be supposed to have an intimate acquaintance with their subject, waste so much time and labour to producing a system of telegraphing the Chinese character which, in the case of Count de Lauture, embraces the use of 3000 symbols.

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vocabulary of photography, as now practised in Italy, presents a solution so simple of this so-called difficulty that we cannot imagine how it has escaped the notice of those gentlemen. We are of course able to judge only by the published reports, but none that we have hitherto seen, is anything said of autographic telegraph. I should the idea of a coast telegraph! Adopted in China, it would thus be placed at the service of the Chinese, who would make themselves to no inconsiderable extent the advantage of which would give them control over their transactions, and would probably form the chief support of any commercial scheme. It might be formed to carry out such

Many of our readers will doubtless, however, ask "what is autographic telegraphy?" We will endeavour to explain the system as clearly as possible, first of all by describing what is accomplished, and then giving a description of the means employed. Autographic telegraphy is simply the transference of a *fac simile* of a person's handwriting from one telegraphic station to another. If, for instance, one draws a bill on Shanghai (using, of course, certain chemically prepared ink on paper), the bill is then, within a few minutes of its being handed to the telegraphic agent at Hongkong, be produced at any other place telegraphic connection therewith. Slowly it will follow, as by this extremely ingenious process no possible character presents any difficulty, and the ink on paper comes out the most fantastic dots and dashes, can be as easily reproduced as if written in a round text hand. We will now endeavour to describe the means used to accomplish this end.

Let the reader imagine two machines resembling, as to their motive power and general look, a pair of musical boxes, with the exception of possessing no musical notes, but of course any of the kind of notes that will strike the ear. Each in fact contains a single smooth barrel, and each timed to revolve with chronometric exactness, the circumference of two barrels passing any given point in precisely the same time. The barrel for which we now compare ourselves to the other being a *fascimile* in every respect is placed in connection with the galvanic battery which gives the transmitting force, and no connection between the two ends of the line can take place except when the surface of the cylinder coincides with the fulcrum of the lever, and the fulcrum is

metal point electrode, the wire is held in pressing in gentle contact with the skin. To make ready a message for transmission it has to be written with a metallic ink upon peculiarly prepared paper, the surface of which, except at the parts touched by the ink, is a non conductor of galvanic electricity. The paper is then placed tightly upon the cylinder, forming as it were an outer skin. The pencil, or metal point, previously spoken of, moves, it must be premised, along the circumference of the cylinder when set in motion, by the action of an extremely fine screw, so that it describes upon it a spiral line. The fine screw which is used is that the result of its motion is noted eye much as do the pen lines of a flat rate engraving. The cylinder being set in motion, the writing thus seen entirely under the metal point traverses the length of the barrel, and electric communication has consequently been permitted between the cylinder and the point whenever the writing has been between the two, it being shut off whenever the point is in contact with the unmarked portions of the paper having been brought into the same position. It is thus evident that a regular galvanic current will have passed through the point as the message of the circumference is traced and it.

It can be easily understood that the other end or station another cylinder covered with blank paper, be revolved exactly the same time against a point of passage of a galvanic current through it makes a black mark on the paper, the series of galvanic currents passed from the machine will make marks upon the paper in the second in exactly the same position as the first. This kind of writing is called *steganography* and with the exception of the paper and the color of the writing appears much like those employed in the "fold letter writers" it might almost muster for the original document.

The applicability of such an invention for transmitting messages in Chinese is so obvious, that we confidently look for its

tion should a telegraphic wire be laid down from Hongkong to the coast ports. No doubt foreign merchants would rather have the line to themselves, but we can hardly anticipate that any company will refuse Chinese custom if it is possible to get it.

In our issue of the 16th instant we adverted to what, in the opinion of most competent authorities, is the first and most important defect in the system of recruiting for coolie emigrants under certain flags other than British. This we demonstrated to be the employment of Chinese agents. A letter which appeared in the columns of a contemporary shortly afterwards advocated the employment of respectable Chinese for that purpose; and before proceeding to state another objection, it may be well to enquire into the possibility of the advice given in that letter being successfully acted upon. We of course assume that the writer has the same end in view as ourselves, viz. to render coolie emigration agencies, under all flags, an occupation of which no man need be ashamed, and to remove the causes of complaint in the way of kidnapping, &c. which now exist.

The employment of Chinese as emigration agents in any capacity is, we think, open to objection on more grounds than their personal honesty or dishonesty, assuming that a sufficient number of "respectable" Chinese could be obtained to act as recruiters. How, under the Chinese official system, are they to possibly succeed in gaining their end if they cannot offer perfect honesty to all parties? In the first place, they will succeed, if they do not squeeze the coolies. Secondly, the true nature of the Chianman is so well known that it is certain that no inconsiderable number of intended emigrants will attempt to break the engagements they have entered into, so soon as they have caught sight of the ship that is to convey them to their intended destination. It is alleged that those who avail themselves of Chinese agents, these men should be forced to keep their word, that having once accepted the bounty money—say some eight dollars—they are bound to sign their agreement. Now, granted that this is true, for we are now assuming that the agent is a "respectable" Chianman, it amounts to simply making the small fee paid to the coolie in this country, a monetary bond from which he has no prospect of escaping. To say that he may return on repayment of the advance he has received and the cost of keep, is like telling a man imprisoned because he can't pay his debts that he is perfectly free to leave prison—if he honestly settles with his creditors. The money received up country is invariably handed over to the coolie's friends and relatives, their hands if their recovery is considerably more than problematical; while to earn money enough to pay the cost of the keep he must at least endure a term of which is virtually an imprisonment with hard labour. For this reason alone, supposing honest Chinese agent to be employed, the system is bad. It is all very well to say that the coolie should not accept the engagement money. Those who say so are perfectly aware that the offer of even five dollars amounts to an up country bribe, and that the only thing which vision of wealth in his family which few of his grade can resist. They know that once it is accepted he placed an almost insuperable bar to his being able to withdraw from the engagement. The matter what the theory may be, the practice is for the Chinese broker to detain those whose behalf he has expended money. To it is that the official regulations of Macao are excellent as they are, fail to take account they endorse a system which admits the Chianman receive a gratuity at a distance from the place of shipment—a gratuity which is spent or disposed of—it is well known can never be repaid.

Now the system pursued under the

tish flag expressly forbids an arrangement of this sort. The coolie agents, in fact, see, the shipping house and a copy of regulations, and may see the ship in which he is to embark, before receiving a signature. He can make up his mind after three days' consideration and the experience of a foreign agent's manner and good faith. "But," say others, "so long as the coolie is in Macao, where he has six days allowed, we can introduce him under precisely the same conditions." They put under the eye of the Chinese crimp his engaged him. Once introduced the crimp system into the British Chinese emigration scheme, and we do not hesitate to say that it would be fully as bad as any other.

We have hitherto assumed the employment of honest Chinese as agents or brokers. But what shall we say of those who knowingly employ Chinese as such agents and receive those whom they procure at the emigration house as "willing emigrants?" It is perfectly useless to deny the fact that such men are employed, or to say that those who employ them do not treat with them first hand but employ "respectable" brokers to manage the business. "The respectable" of a coolie broker is, we fear, of a peculiar nature in the eyes of the Chinese. It is likely to be a false name, and the only one that we shall ever find of those who procure live cargo for the emigration service. It is difficult to resist the temptation of calling them a few rounds of richly merited ass. It is such as these who maintain among the inland Chinese that spirit of hostility to the foreigner which will probably result in bloodshed when the whole of the colony is finally thrown into the hands of the merchant west. These men it is who dignify the Chinese settlement of Macao, the majority of which, desirous as they may be to purge it from the scandals which have long attached to its name, are powerless to do so long as this state of things continues. The Macao Government has yet no resource—to make the employment of coolies a crime of magnitude, and it at least will not do so if it is in its power. But we must believe that a more substantial law will be made at the port. Nothing but willing co-operation of the emigration agents themselves will cure the evil; and this must cause them considerably pocket loss, we can hardly hope for.

The King of Hanover has sent his wife and trousers to the Museum of Hapsburg, which he wore at the battle of Langeron. The only remark the suit can ever make is, "There's nothing in it." Babies in Hanover are born on that day are requested to call themselves to be christened Langeron.

That Sergeant Dalzell ought, in strict conformity with law, to provide himself with a warrant before boarding a salt junk for the purpose of search, must be granted, but there were circumstances in the case heard yesterday at the Police Court that might reasonably have operated to prevent the censure pronounced upon him by the magistrate. The practice of home police courts is not very closely followed by the Hongkong bench in dealing with Chinese cases. The magistrate is frequently a law unto himself, and creates precedents in his administration of justice that would be exceedingly inconvenient if permitted to rule generally; but which may be tolerated in application to Chinese offenders or litigants before European justices. Sergeant Dalzell might have been allowed to exercise a similar discretion in the case to which we allude. It was complained to him at eleven o'clock at night—an hour when all good magistrates don't want to be disturbed—that the Chinaman had been kidnapped and the crew brandishing spears and firing broken pots in *terrorem*. This playful demonstration was reported to Sergeant Dalzell, who very properly "turned out his hands," consisting of an European and two Indian constables, and went with them to the junk. But he met with no better success than his subordinate had achieved. He told the crew he was a policeman, that he only wanted to speak to them, and, as the boat he was then in was a police boat, by these assurances did not modify the crew who stood upon their constitutional rights defied Dalzell and his Myrmidons, and reiterated the declaration of their belief that the police boats were as piratical as other

with all deference to the Magistrate, we regard these as peculiarly aggravating circumstances that justified Sergeant Dalzell in his subsequent conduct. He recruited his forces, and gained peaceful access to the junk, and finding on board an armament of stink pots and six punners, he very properly brought certain of the crew before the bench to give an account of themselves. In view of all the circumstances, the case is a very unusual one in uniform, the contumely lavished upon them—indicative of something beyond the spirit and usual pursuits of simple trade in salt, and the discovery on board of practical stink pots and other arms—in apprehending the prisoners before the bench Sergeant Dalzell acted wisely, and as to regard his conduct, he deserves commendation for intelligent promptitude, rather than censure for bustling over-officiousness. Had his worship the magistrate censured the prisoners before dismissing them, the language they addressed to the police in their reproof might have conveyed a more respectful idea to their minds than they now convey, and the several hundred policemen, but his worship was unfortunately silent on that head—a fact which the public at large regret, while they refuse to endorse his censure on Sergeant Dalzell.

(We confess to being at a loss to understand why Chun-a-Kong, found guilty of attending at extortion, has been discharged from custody without punishment. The "glorious uncertainty" of the law is proverbial; but it is quite a new thing to find a judge so disregarding the verdict of a jury at official sessions. The case against the prisoner was clear enough. It was deposed that he went on board a cargo boat, told the prosecutor that he had been sent by the inspector the sum of \$50, and threatened that if the money was not forthwith paid, he would cut the cable, turn the boat adrift, tell the inspector that the boat was filled up with false bulk heads, and that he would have the boat taken into custody. In summing up His Honor instructed the jury that the verdict would be gathered from their reply to two questions—1st, whether they were satisfied that the prisoner went on board the boat for the purpose of obtaining money by violence or intimidation; 2nd, whether the menaces he used were of such a nature as to produce in the mind of a reasonable man a justifiable intimidation. To the first the jury replied in the affirmative; to the second, that they did not think "extreme coercion" had been employed. Upon this verdict His Honor told the jury to consider, as it now appears, whether it was tantamount to one of acquittal, and seems to have satisfied himself that it was as the prisoner was discharged from custody on Saturday morning. It is officially informed that he left the Court without a stain upon his character.

where is no ground for carping at Honour's direction to the jury. He has waived for an opinion as to the expediency of menaces employed, to guide him in apportioning punishment, though ordinarily judges do not so trouble juries. But in the case itself, it was most undoubtedly made out by the evidence adduced, that he could not be affected by an opinion of a jury, who found it impossible to return any other verdict than that of guilty. Still there could be no doubt on this last point as to the sufficiency of "menaces" as the prisoner's threat. The legal definition of "menaces" is that it was a threat that the prosecutor threatened to do such things, any one of which was calculated to "intimidate" the prosecutor into compliance with his demand. It is impossible to conceive a more complete case, as it is presented to the Court, and proved; and it is equally difficult to comprehend the justice of setting the prisoner at liberty in defiance of the "clear evidence of his guilt" and of the verdict of the jury. We have the highest respect for Judges in the Supreme Court, and for Magistrates of the lower bench; but the liberality of a popular jury under such circumstances, and the undeserved inglorious career (already referred to) on police service of Dalziel, drew somewhat heavily upon the organ of veneration,

The establishment of a Municipal Council in Hongkong was the subject of the article in this journal of the 10th of Friday morning the 19th of which we may co-operate of a common object. The useful purposes that it will serve are many, and, in its establishment "we have its claim." Our contention would not be in the nature of political Office at home nor just as much in the nature of it now. All that would be this: that the Government would feel before, to direct the course on large political objects should please, it would not have such big business as they desire to do in themselves." With such a view as this, it would be a great advantage to the community just as it must elapse before the Stamp Act movement we do not see that it would probably be endeavouring to relieve the of its purely municipal duties. Very much can be accomplished by a proposition. Indeed, it would be found to apply to all circumstances and people. It can be applied to all districts; but the fact that it is inevitable are the result in favour of direct administration of its internal population such as the magistracy and ever-changing influenced by the fact that it constitute the chief of Great Britain and the hemisphere and the fact that it is much inferior to their municipal for which they have no management. That these observations are unquestionable that the city of Victoria the limits within which existing form of government satisfactory municipal respect of expenditure for purposes, or in the nature of the in the social, and moral conditions is attained. The question much amplification, superfluous until the government upon the subject, and then we hope. Here is a fine opportunity of publishing, and the fact of His Excellency, the Governor an Ordinance Municipal Council, full jurisdiction within the limits of Victoria, Hongkong would, we believe, be unanimous support. It is respect accordingly.

WE noticed, a few days ago, a Prussian schoolmaster incidentally mentioned that the Sultan of Persia had agreed to cede to Prussia a country on the borders of the Black Sea. It says a sort of squabble, but unable to state if the Sultan had agreed, but meantime as at present, we have to do with that part of the world, we give statistical remarks on the islands may not be of our readers.

Borneo, with the (now denominated) largest and richest extends from 7° N. and from 400° to 10° broad and deep its forests are storied her, spice, fruit, and plains are fertile and with the slightest Cotton, Rice, Pepper, tropical production; Copper, Coal, Antimony, auriferous rocks, continuation of the according to Sir its centre until the numerous islands Archipelago; deer and elephants, coral jungles; its beaches; while the peculiar fisheries, the gums, are peculiarly equalled elsewhere, but more abundant in the same largely by the sea and its immediate vicinity. The inhabitants by the aboriginal differently. Dyaks The sea shore on the Malaya, Illanuns, eastern by Sulus and natives are of a different New Guinea, New Irelays, Iragan in the diversity in nature, tribalism, but faith courteous in conduct them kindly of them. The acquired their position and hold it even nearly two centuries. The advantages served to keep neutral, the other, one from the tomers.

Borneo was years until the Brooke visited the province of allowed soon after rance's crusade Illanun pirates, to

By last mail we (London and China Express) learn that the Demerara Court o

Policy was still occupied with the Chinese immigration question. The ship *Pride of the Ganges* arrived, after a voyage of 110 days from Whampoa, with 402 Chinese immigrants—202 men and 200 women. There were only three deaths on the voyage.

What form the Chinese immigration question assumes at Demerara, we are unable to say, but this paragraph confirms what we have already stated as to the success attending Dr. Richardson's medical treatment of the emigrants in the *Pride of the Ganges*.

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ARRIVAL OF THE SEPTEMBER MAIL; FROM EUROPE.

The P. & O. steamer *Orissa*, Captain Curling, from Bombay with the dates to the 30th ult., Galle 5th, Penang 10th, and Singapore 12th, current, bringing the European Mails of this arrival is telegraphically intimated yesterday. Telegraphic intelligence of this arrival is from London to September 28th. The *Orissa* bring the following passengers:—

For Hongkong.—His Excellency De Porta Horta, Don and Donna de Silva Lobos Mr and Mrs Ssalle, Miss Ssalle, Mr Ssalle Junr, Mrs Elmehorst, Captains Adamson and Hartman, Mr and Mrs Sinclair, Dr Maxwell, &c., Assistant Surgeon McMorris, Messrs Ketsae, Beveridge, Duncanon, Hudson, Phillips, Hunt, Brandt, Orrie Riff, Holt, Schmidt, McMorien, Aebi and Meyer.

For Shanghai.—Mr and Mrs Staumman, Messrs Warwick, Grant, Forreast, Verlin den, Guisset, Meyer and Eisenbach.

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LATEST NEWS.

The following are the latest telegrams from London via Galle, published in the Standard news:

Sept. 11th.—The Radicals in America continue to abuse Johnson. An Imperial Decree has been published in Vienna ordering the reduction of the Army and Navy to a peace footing. The Doncaster race commenced to-day. "Caithness" was the winner of the Great Yorkshire Handicap.

Sept. 12th.—The British Legation in London Lyon 1st, Savernake 2nd, Knight of the Crescent 3rd. The following is the result of the race between clipper ships from China to England with the first cargoes tea, Taping: 1st, Ariel 2d, Serica 3rd.

Sept. 13th.—A Convention has been signified by France and Mexico, whereby the former obtains half the receipts of the mining and sugar export custom in payment of the Mexican Debt. In yesterday's sitting of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies the Bill regarding the election of members of the new German Parliament was passed by a large majority.

September 14th.—A Circular from Lavette explains the motives of the French policy and declares that Europe being stronger and more homogeneous is a guarantee of the peace of Europe.

September 15th.—The Prussian Government has appointed the electorally executed, Committee of Prussian deputies recommended annexation of Schleswig.

September 16th.—Negotiations between Italy and Austria approaching solution. Prussia occupies Bohemia until the questions in suspense are settled. The Prussian Upper House has adopted the election laws. The Trunks have defeated the servants in Candia.

September 20th.—Bismark is prospectively of the year's Cotton crop in America are reported very bad. Tone of the Liverpool Cotton

Year's Cotton crop in America are reported

13/6. "No. 40 Male Twist 1/7."—Quiet at the camps drooping. Prussian troops march triumphal entry into Berlin. Political amnesty proclaimed. Bismarck appointed General. Napoleon gone to Biarritz. Sept. 22nd.—Large reinforcements sent to Constantinople. Constantine called to suppress insurrection. President Johnston declared his intention firmly to oppose the radicals who continue their insulting demonstrations. Rajah of Johore nominated as Commander State of India. Sept. 24th.—Times article on Orissamine, advocates Lord Cranborne's proposal into consideration the question of irrigation of the land. Sept. 25.—The Lord Mayor of London has suggested a movement to relieve famine in India. A great reform demonstration at Manchester. Negotiations between Prussia and Saxony at a standstill. Duke of Saxe Meiningen abducts in favour of his Son. Garibaldi has arrived in France. Sept. 26th.—Prussian Chamber of deputies adopted amendment on loan, reducing amount, which Government accepted. Sept. 26th.—Cremona refused to take troops; large reinforcements sent from Constantinople. President Johnston returned to Washington. Demonstrations in New York in support of the President's policy. The Liverpool Cotton Market firm prices advancing. 8/1 lbs. Shirlings No. 40 Male Twist 1/8. Market firm prices advancing. Cotton a half-penny higher. Bombay, Sept. 29th.—Bombay Branch of Asiatic Society has sent engagement to suspend payment day, pending instructions from Home Office. Saturday morning.

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

The subjoined items of news not mentioned in our London correspondence or letter or in the telegrams are from the Home Office of September 3rd and 10th. The tripartite treaty between Prussia, and Italy is much discussed in Germany. The Prussian troops have entered Bavaria. An "indignation" meeting has been held in the open air in London to protest against the tribute paid to Governor Eyre at Southampton. An attempt is said to be making by the French Government to negotiate the formation of a Rhinish State. The Emperor of France is said to have in contemplation measures for enhancing the liberties of the people. Prince Charles of Hohenzollern has made a highly successful progress through the principalities. A new mine has been formed in Brazil. Mazzini refused to accept the amnesty granted the King of Italy. The Spanish under Nunez is reduced to great difficulties at Tahiti. The Austrian Government has issued obligations bearing five per cent interest. A general amnesty to Greece of Christians is taking place in China. The American envoy in Rome has received public demonstrations of amity existing between the two countries. The Prussian Parliament has passed the Indemnity Bill asked for by King. Lord Cowley has signified his intention of retiring from the Paris embassy.

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SHIP'S NAME	OFFICER	FLAG & REG.	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	COMPANIES OR AGENTS	DISTRICT	REMARKS
Anna Maria	Ritchie	B. bk.	271		Order	Uncertain	
Aurora Australia	Todd	D. s.	508		Order	Sausaline	
Bazela	John	B. sh.	650		Wm. Kennedy & Co	Shanghai	
Cantase Back	Jeaus	B. sh.	670		Order	Shanghai	
Edweth	Fox	B. sh.	412		Order	Shanghai	
Edmund	Thomson	B. sh.	771	Aug. 9	G. Livingston and Co	London	
Edinburgh	Smith	B. sh.	935	Aug. 30	Wm. Kennedy & Co	Shanghai	
Eunice Nicholas	Berry	B. sh.	1065		Order	Shanghai	
Eurydice		B. bk.	431	Sept. 1	Order	Repairing	
Fontenay	Thomson	B. sh.	634	Aug. 9	John Forster and Co	London	
Frederick	Pepp	B. sh.	143		Russell and Co	Tientsin	
Geoffia	Crutche	Oat. ton	100		John Forster and Co	Shanghai	
Havoc	Luard	S.B.M	232		British Government	Uncertain	
Incrimbile	Reeching	B. sh.	686	Sept. 9	Edman and Co	London	
Island Queen	Smith	B. sh.	220		R. H. How and Co	Uncertain	
John Temperley	Liddle	B. sh.	998		R. H. How and Co	London	
Mephita	Prohn	Pc. bg.	145		Order	Fai-wan	
Mirila	Donce	O. sh.	721		Order	Shanghai	
Myra of the Seas	Reid	B. sh.	238	Sept. 6	John Forster and Co	New York	
Silvia	Living	B. sh.	781		Order	Shanghai	
Sooloo	Edon	B. bk.	472		Order	Shanghai	
The Wan	Moore	C. bk.	566		Order	Shanghai	
Vindict	Thruwa	C. sh.	75		Chinese Goverment	Shanghai	
Vulcan	Randall	B. sh.	130		G. Livingston and Co	Shanghai	
Woonung	Reddon	B. str.	160	June 20	J. Forster and Co	Liquid	

YOKOHAMA

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIV.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DESTINA ON.
Achilles	Gray	U. K. bk.	460	sept 1	C. Hardy & Co	F. or charter
Archibald	Delahay	U. K. bk.	395	Sept 25	E. S. Ireland & Co	F. or charter
Arcturion	Gray	U. K. bk.	400	Aug. 21	Shaw, Cull and Co	Uncertain
Bloch Grove	Wickham	U. K. bk.	518	Sept 1	W. K. & Robinson	F. or charter
Chauze	Stewart	U. K. bk.	556	sept 10	Ross, Barber and Co	New York
Coman	Curry	U. K. bk.	484	Sept 4	Aspinwall, Cornes and Co	Uncertain
Corcoran	Worgan	U. K. bk.	550	Sept 10	W. K. & Robinson	F. or charter
Corra	Stewart	U. K. bk.	551	sept 10	W. K. & Robinson	Uncertain
El anor	Silk	U. K. bk.	483	Sept 10	A. Pittin, Cornes and Co	Uncertain
Elmwood	Knapp	U. K. bk.	460	Sept 10	Glover and Co	Uncertain
Flag Fortesque	Perkin	U. K. bk.	505	Sept 10	W. K. & Robinson	Uncertain
Jack	Ornth	U. K. bk.	600	sept 1	D. Coning and Co	Uncertain
Lerton	Beal	U. K. bk.	679	Sept 25	W. K. & Robinson	Uncertain
Norfolk	Hopwood	U. K. bk.	524	Sept 25	Order	Uncertain
Philip Lee	Wheeler	U. K. bk.	592	Sept 1	H. Freeman	Uncertain
Princ. Amalia	St. Amade	U. K. bk.	810	Sept 1	Pextor and Co	Nagasaki
Recife	Lauford	U. K. bk.	464	Sept. 2	Ross, Barber and Co	New York
Saint Aubin	Lawrence	U. K. bk.	611	Sept 2	W. K. & Robinson	Hongkong
Tiptree	Watts	U. K. bk.	1650	Sept 2	A. Pittin, Cornes and Co	Hongkong
Tun-ai	Donald	U. K. bk.	610	Sept 31	W. K. & Robinson	Uncertain
Wainoo	Watts	U. K. bk.	611	Sept 3	W. K. & Robinson	London

224	JAN. 26	Order
292	Apr 26	J. E. F.
840	Sept 14	London

RIVER STEAMERS.					
HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON					
Vessel	Flag	Capacity	Tons	Horse-power	Owners or Agents
Pam	British	Leisure	90	110	H. & W. Dock Company
Fai-son	British		256		H. & C. and M. Steam-boat Company
Fire Dart	British		420		L/O.
Kin Shan	British	Haskell	550		Do.
Kin Kiang	British	B. nning	1065		H. & C. and M. Steam-boat Company
Louis	British	Wendell	50		Johnson & Co. <i>Laid up</i>
Little Orphan	British		101		Union Dock Company
Poyang	British	Green	822		H. & C. and M. Steam-boat Company
Sir J. J. Jacobson	British	Blanc	130		Achewong
Spark	America	Felix	140		Thomas Hunter & Co.
Whiteford	British	Carroll	380		H. & C. and M. Steam-boat Company

RIVER STEAMER

RECEIVING SHIPS.						
Vessel	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain	Owner.	
Fort William	Hongkong.	B. sh.	1000	Yihmau Duncanb.	Pt & O. S. N. Steam Co	
John Adam	"	d. bk.	318	"	D. Sassoon Sons & Co	
Trenseiga	Meaco	P. bk.	346	Marques	L. Marquee Calico Early	
Mahamoodie	Puli-chau	H. bk.	292	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Snipe	Ningpo	B. bk.	341	Green	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Ann Welch	Shanghai	B. bk.	341	Rooney	Augustine Harnd & Co	
Scipio	"	B. sh.	292	Kempell	P. Fraulier Canina & Co	
Alister White	"	d. sh.	327	Leaves	Captain Leaves	
Lady Hayes	"	B. gp.	384	Matrigne	Garano; Matiggo & Co	
Wellington	"	B. bk.	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Pathfinder	Ta-kau, Formosa	d. sh.	362	"	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Terrace	"	H. bk.	"	"	Leard & Co	

RECEIVING SHIP

U. S. M. Ships in the China Squadron.					
NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	T.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Acorn,	store ship				Shanghai
Adventure,	tr. Group ship	4	409	C. L. Waddilove	Yokohama
Albatross,	c. gun-ves.	1	80		Hankow
Argus,	pad. stm. sloop	6	300	Commr. J. Round	Japan
Batterer,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkong
Bassett,	sc. stm. corvet.	21	400	apt. Boys	Ordered Home
Basilisk,	pad. stm. sloop	4	10	W. N. W. Hewitt V. C.	Shanghai
Bowyer, Steam Ord.	sc. st. g. b.	3	80		Japan
Bustard,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Hongkong
Cockchafer,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Japan
Comorian,	c. st. gun. va.	4	200	Commr. G. D. Broad	
Coromandel,	pad. st. tender		150		
Dove, Steam ordinary,	gun-boat,	3	60		Hongkong
Drake,	gun-boat,	5	40	Lt. Hunt	Shanghai
Firm,	gun-boat,	5	40	Lieut. Eyles	Hankow

Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60	Shanghai	Hongkong
Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Ningpo

Forster,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Japan
Greaves, hopper	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. C. S. Patterson	Hongkong
Hardy,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morrice	Shanghai
Haughey,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. Singleton	Canton
Hawcock,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. Leard	Hankow
Hesper,	store ship,	4	150	Stiff Com. Thain	Japan
Insolent,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. G. T. Nicolas	Japan
Janus,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. C. W. Johnston	Yokohama
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-vessel	1	80	Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	Hongkong
Leviathan, sloop,	sc. sloop,	—	7	Eric Bernard, M.D.R.	Shanghai
McVieille, Little Haguel,	hospital,	—	60	Lieut. Mainwaring	Canton
Opussum, Tender to	gun-boat,	3	200	Comr. Stevens	Canton
H. M. S. Princess	gun-boat,	3	400	Capt. H. Russell	Hongkong
Charlotte,	sc. g. vessel	4	250	Comr. Macleod	Hongkong
Osprey,	sc. sloop	21	400	Capt. W. G. Jones	Yokohama
Porpoise,	sc. sloop	17	400	Capt. W. G. Jones	Yokohama
Perseus,	Receiving ship,	12	400	Capt. W. G. Jones	Yokohama
Princess Charlotte,	sc. line of ba. sh.	73	400	Capt. W. G. Jones	Yokohama
Princess Royal, Bear-	sc. st. sloop	17	400	Capt. R. Webb	Singapore
ing the Reg. of Vic-	sc. sloop	17	400	Capt. R. Webb	Singapore
Admiral Goo. St.	sc. sloop	17	400	Capt. R. Webb	Singapore
Vincent King, C. B.	sc. sloop	17	400	Capt. R. Webb	Singapore
Rattles,	sc. sloop	17	400	Capt. R. Webb	Singapore
Riflemen,	sc. sloop	17	400	Capt. R. Webb	Singapore
Salamina,	sc. sloop	17	400	Capt. R. Webb	Singapore
Scylla,	sc. sloop	17	400	Capt. R. Webb	Singapore
Serpent,	sc. sloop	17	400	Capt. R. Webb	Singapore
Slaney,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. J. P. Keats	Shanghai
Snipe,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. Powys	Shanghai
Starling, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. Powys	Shanghai
Staunch, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. Powys	Shanghai
Watchful, Steam Or-	gun-boat	3	40	Lt. Doughty	Shanghai
dinary	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	Lt. Doughty	Shanghai
Wesley,	gun-boat,	3	40	Lt. Doughty	Shanghai
Woodcock, Steam Or-	gun-boat,	3	40	Lt. Doughty	Shanghai
dinary	gun-boat,	3	40	Lt. Doughty	Shanghai
Icarus,	steam sloop	3	150	Comr. S. P. Townsend	Hongkong

Long	C. Ryd	Frbk	892	Oct 16	Silverson and Co.
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NAVIGATION
MR WILLIAM
M will assume
Business in Hongk
until further notice
THE
Hongkong, April

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